GUNS IN SANTIAGO HARBOR.

A TWO DATE TOUR OF INSPECTION-AMMUNITION

WORTH \$2,000,000 INEFFECTIVE IN

REDUCING THEM Santiago, July 19 .- "Over \$2,000,000 worth of ammunition thrown at the batteries defending ntiago Harbor was absolutely harmless in its effect, so far as the reducing of the batteries was concerned, and while it may have given the Spaniards a wholesome respect for us, simply bore out the well-known fact that it is a waste of time and money to bombard earth-

A party of naval officers, anxious to see the effect of the four or five bombardments of the defences of the harbor by the fleet under Adbatteries, finishing their work to-day. One of them made the above quoted statement to The Associated Press correspondent accompanying the naviv and the condition of the batteries bears it out. Entering the harbor on a steam launch, the party made a close inspection of the cruiser Reina Mercedes, sunk in the harbor the night of July 4, the day after Schley sunk the

The Reina Mercedes lies on her starboard side, about half under water. The majority of her least five big shell holes in her from the Massachusetts and the Texas, and the way they are placed is a splendid tribute to the fine gunnery

A singular thing about the hits is that one hes gone through the wardroom, and one just forward of it, cleaning out everything, but just missed the little room devoted to devotional sere, in which was an altar, with all the usual dornments of the Catholic Church.

FINE EQUIPMENT OF MINES Landing at the foot of Morro the party made

luing all about in direct confusion. At the foot path of ascent begins, was a well built and partially behind a blu" the operator in this louse has a lookout, from which he gets a clear look at the angle on which lie the mines controlled by his key. Near him are telephones shore. When a ship crosses his line of vision he presses a button that connects with the mine. but it does not explode. When, however, it crosses the vision of the man opposite he presses the other button connecting the circuit, and a ship on the angle of these two sights receives the

Eight contact mines were taken from the harbor in the last two days, and to-day Lieutenant-Commander Delebanty began removing the electrical mines. The mine house was equipped thing was in good condition, demonstrating that it would have been impossible for the fleet to enter the harbor without losing some ships. Lieutenant-Commander Delehanty said to-day that the electrical mines contained two hundred | oregon's Magnificent Record Largely Due pounds of guncotton, more than four times what the ordinary mines are filled with.

NOTHING BUT OLD BRONZE CANNON

Arriving on the hilltop, the party proceeded at once to the eastern battery, where a great ose to Morro, which the commander of the Suwance had reported to Admiral Sampson as containing several very dangerous modern guns, and against which Admiral Sampson had four brk, the Oregon, the Iowa, the Scorpion, the Essachusetts and the Gloucester, and somethe Indiana. In rudely constructed earthworks, but with excellent and deep runways for the gunners to bring ammunition along or min for shelter, were four muzzle-loading tars. They were brave men who stood upon the parapets to load these cannon and mortars, and under a heavy fire it is not wonderful The cannon are handsome old pieces, cast in 1737 and named after prominent Spaniards. The mortars are dated 1895, and were evidently cast at Havana. They have no sighting arrangement, and only point in one direction; so that unless a ship entered their zone they were not dangerous. There were two little 3-pounder fieldpieces also, but they were evidently brought there to repel an expected land invasion. On the Morro itself are two bronze cannon of the same make and several old-fashioned small mortars. There was plenty of ammunition, but of old-fashioned kind, the bombs having wooden plugs and time fuses.

NO DAMAGE DONE BY BOMBARDING. Although the fleet had bombarded this place three times and the New-Orleans alone once, there was little or no damage done except the the lighthouse and a small frame house near. The damage was all done by the dynamite shells of the Vesuvius and at night. The shell had landed between the house and the lighthouse, and had torn up a great hole, completely demolished the house, leaving but a pile of debris, and tore out the side of the lighthouse. The gun near by had evidently been wrecked by the concussion. Large quantities of broken American shells could be found about, and a number of big shells that had not exploded

were gathered up and put together by the

The majority of the shells landed in the earthworks just below the crest of the hill, showing that the Americans fired well, but, outside of ploughing up the earth, there was no result. When the shells hit any buildings they created great havoc, and traces of many were visible on the Morro and some of the officers' quarters. where immense gaping holes were torn in the stonework. Old Morro's drawbridge was shot away, and one whole wing, or tower, was crumbling to pieces from the effects of a 13inch shell from the Oregon.

Coming down from Morro, which at the best is a crumbling, dirty ruin, with no touch of the modern upon it, the party stopped at the Estrella and Catalina batteries, which had been visible just inside Morro Point, on the east. It was discovered that Catalina was a crumbling ruin without a gun, and that Estrella, an oldtime brick fort, had two mortars, only one of which was fully in place. A large amount of ammunition, however, filled a house in this battery. A large shell had struck the rock just above this place, and had knocked down a big section that almost filled the magazines and otherwise wrecked the building.

MODERN RIFLES ON THE WEST.

The second day was devoted to an inspection of the western battery, which had mainly been attended to by the Brooklyn, the Texas and the Vixen, with occasional assistance from the Suwance. While these ships did no more damage to the earthworks on the west than did the other ships on the east, it was apparent where the vigorous answers came from, one of which hit and killed a man on the Texas and wounded many, and kept up a fusillade against the Brooklyn. The earthworks on this battery are similar to there on the east, but there are two 6.4-inch Hontoria rifles, with breech-loading mechanism sad steel shields. These guns are quick-fire,

easily trained, and formidable. They are supposed to be part of the main battery of the Reina Mercedes and, it is believed, were manned by sailors. There were also two large mortars similar to those on the castern battery. There were over three hundred rounds of ammunition for the big modern guns. Just below this battery, on the hillside, was a 12-pounder rapid-fire gun, with plenty of ammunition for it.

Punta Gorda, directly to the north of this west ern battery, had two large ship's guns, which, in addition to firing in the harbor, could fire directly over the western battery at the ships.

Going down the side of the hill toward the bay a newly made cemetery was found, inor more newly made graves in it, surmounted by a large, black, wooden cross. The graves were evidently those of sailors killed on the

NOT A SURPRISE.

The non-effect of the bombardments is not surprising nor unprecedented, for in every war for the last two centuries it has been demonstrated that ships' guns cannot effectually de stroy earthworks unless in conjunction with an armed land force. Three of the four bombardsuccessful would not have forced an opening so long as the mines were in the harbor. A letter found by one of the officers in a tent near the ships began to fire was to get in the trenches and stay there. The shooting at the western battery was exceptionally good. Captain Philip's 12-inch shells and the Brooklyn's 8-inch being much in evidence in the hilltop.

HIGHEST PRAISE FOR THE OREGON

CHAPLAIN MINTYRE GIVES HER THE CREDIT OF DESTROYING THE SPANISH ARMADA

Chicago, Aug. 2. The Rev. Joseph P. McIntyre, chaplain of the battle-ship Oregon, in the action off Santiago, is in Chicago on sick leave

I was exceedingly fortunate in my view of the battle. The Oregon was within three-quarters of a mile of the enemy at times, and the Brooklyn was the only other ship at all near. I had nothing to do except watch the struggle. As the officers were all busy with their duties, my opportunities to observe details were herter than

tose of any other witness.

Too great praise cannot be given the Oregon

those of any other witness.

Too great praise cannot be given the Oregon and Captain Clark, although there does not seem to be great haste to admit it. The Oregon did it all. The flagship Brooklyn was the only other ship that kept us company in the ordeal, and as soon as a heavy shot penetrated her bow at water-line, and filled the front bunkers with water, Commodore Schley turned further out to sea to avoid a repetition of that mishap. Her bows lowered and her speed was much less, so that she was not in the race, near the finish, when the Cristobal Colon was beached.

Commodore Schley signalled the Oregon to go in closer to shore and the enemy as the Brooklyn put out to deep water, knowing that our armot could not be penetrated. We went in and did the fighting for the fleet. The truth must sconer or later be known, and history will credit Captain Clark and his crew with annihilating the Spanish armada. Admiral Sampson, of course, from his position away beyond the squadron, was debarred from the privilege of even witnessing the fight. He was summoned by dispatch-boat, and returned in time to hear the artillery, but did not reach the spot until an hour after the fight was over.

The Oregon in action exceeded her trial speed, and is the colly warship affeat that ever did.

The Oregon in action exceeded her trial speed, and is the only warship affoat that ever did this. She is beyond question the most magnificent fighting machine ever built, and the Gov-ernment, in all likelihood, will duplicate her for the new Navy.

SHARING THE CREDIT.

TO THE SKILFUL WAY IN WHICH SHE

Francisco, complimenting them upon the splendid record made by the Oregon, one of the ships built by that concern, in her run around South America. In

edgment, in which it is said:

American designed and American built, she has offered a new lesson to other nations regarding the functions of a battle-ship, and we are proud in the fact that under the most trying circumstances it has been demonstrated to your satisfaction and approval that our contract has been well and conscientiously performed. But, with all this, we believe that much of the success of all vessels is based on their intelligent handling by their skilled officers, subordinates and men, without which their usefulness would be greatly impaired, if not wholly destroyed.

LAURELS ENOUGH FOR ALL.

LETTER FROM COMMODORE SCHLET ON THE DE STRUCTION OF CERVERA'S PLEET

Indianapolis, Aug. 2.-Shortly after the great naval victory off Santiago Captain John Schley, a cousin of Commodore Schley, wrote a letter of congratulation upon the victory won. He received a reply yesterday, which, in part, is as follows:

a reply yesterday, which, in part, is as follows:
Flagship Brooklyn, off Santlago de Cuba,
My Dear John: The victory of July 22, 1835.
My Dear John: The victory of July 3, so complete in results and so rich in glory for our country, was the joint product of every one fortunate enough to be engaged, and I ought rather to thank you in their name than to appropriate the congratulations to myself.

Surely it was large enough to win laurels for all, and I assume no other pride in it than the lucky place of this ship in the line where the first heavy assault was made, and afterward by her speed and her direction to keep in the scrap.

place of this same, and afterward by her speed and her direction to keep in the scrap.

The sweetest thought and the greatest satisfaction come from the fact that our conduct that day has won the people's love and earned the Nation's admiration. It is this which encourages us in the public defence, no matter at what risk to our selves, if it secures peace to our beloved land and permits us to return soon to our loved ones and to our people, our efforts were well directed.

W. S. SCHLEY.

CUBAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE REV. MR. BECKER BELIEVES IT ENTIRELY PEASIBLE.

Cincinnati, Aug. 2.—The Rev. Henry J. Becker, general travelling agent in the field of the Ohio Young Men's Christian Association, has just re-turned from a tour of the military camps through-

Young Men's Christian Association, has just feturned from a tour of the military camps throughout the South. He says:

I have visited ninety thousand of the American
soldiers in the camps at Chickamauga. Tampa,
De Soto Park, Cuba Libre, Panama and Key West,
I have also been among the sallors and marines
of the ships of the various squadrons that come
and go from the great supply station of the Government. I have also had many interviews with
leading Cuban patriots, soldiers and statesmen,
among them being Infante, a patriot of Havana;
Colonel Bosa, chief of staff of General Gomez; J.
M. Govin, secretary of the Cuban Junta, at Key
West, and John F. Jova, United States Vice-Consul at Sagua la Grande. They are types of the
intelligent Cubans who desire independence from
the yoke of Spanish oppression.
The statement made by certain Spaniards and
other sympathizers that the Cubans are incapable
of self-government is false, and should be set
aside as one of the numerous attempts of the
enemies of our Government to subvert the cause
of freedom, and thereby gain selfish ends for
greed and glory. The Cubans are an industrious,
peaceful and soher people, who await a government like our own, "a government of the people," Such a government they have the courage and ability to make
and maintain.

The Rev. Mr. Becker has travelled extensively

The Rev. Mr. Becker has travelled extensively throughout Cuba, and has for many years been a

NAVAL RECRUITS FROM CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 2.-Boatswain Henry Hudson left Chicago to-day, over the Pennsylvania road, for New-York with thirty-eight naval recruits. men, who are first-class seamen, firemen, machinists and shipwrights, are destined for the New-York Navy and, where they will go aboard the receiving ship Vermont to await appointments to seagoing vessels.

ALGER'S REPLY TO CLAUSEN.

President Clausen of the Park Department has offered the War Department at Washington the West End Hotel, in Fort Washington, fully equipped, for convalescent soldiers. A number of wealthy men has agreed to furnish the hotel and fit it out as a hospital should the War Department accept it. Yesterday President Chausen re-ceived the following reply from Secretary Aiger: ceived the following reply from Secretary Aiger:

I have your letter of July 30, in which you, as a representative of the city of New-York, tender to this Department certain property for hespital purposes. It will be brought to the attention of the Surgeon-General for consideration. Should it be found possible to make use of the building in the manner you suggest, permit me to thank you and your Commissioners for the generous effer you have made to the Government, which, I can assure you, is heartily appreciated.

East Northfield, Mass. Aug. 2.-Mr. Moody, in in-viting the people this morning to attend the afterat which Dr. Torrey will speak upor pathetic interview with a clergyman, younger than but with five hundred more gifts than (Mr. Moody) ever had, who bemcaned that he had been laid aside. No Church wanted him now, he said; gray hairs were a crime. Mr. Moody said that this elergyman for thirty years had been Mr. Moody and his work. He said that he did not believe in the kind of work which and doing, and he did not believe in the conference, and he is not able to get a pulpit himself. not believe a word about the Church not wanting an elderly man," added Mr. Mondy. "If a man filled with the spirit of God, he is at his best when he is about sixty years old." Mr. Moody was sixty-one last February.

I am growing younger every year. It takes about sixty years to get ready to work. People think if they go through college and seminary, and get a "Rev," at one end of their name and a "D. D." at fine other, why, then they are ready to preach. Not a bit of it, they need the Holy Spirit more than they need the education. They need the eye calve of which the Bible speaks, that they may have the spiritual vision, and they need ear saive, too, that they may hear what they should speak. Talk about the Church losing its power, not a bit of it. The trouble is, the Gospel is not preached. If the Gospel was preached in its simplicity and with power, the Church would not be riding bleycles on Sunday.

A VIEW OF SPANISH RELIGIO

people go to mass in the morning and go to the devil in the afternoon, and we are following fast I helped her by calling attention to her basket, and this is the result. Let me read the letter:
"Dear Mr. Moody: We send \$\mathbb{E}\$ to help send the Gospel to the seldiers, and hope it will help them. We have earned it selling sweetpess and are also going to send some money to the fresh air fund and to the missionaries."
"ESTHER and HELEN."

MR. MOODY'S PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. Moody tells his guests that he has the boys and himself. oots and he does the inspecting and advertising The result is what might be expected; both men Mr. Morgan was the first speaker this morning

His theme was "Carnality," his text being these words of Paul: "And I, brethren, could not speak and not with meat, for hitherto ye were not able as men? For while one saith I am of Paul, and another, I am of Apollos, are ye not carnai?"

another, I am of Apollos, are ye not calculated another, I am of Apollos, are ye not calculated another, I am of Apollos, are ye not calculated another said in substance:

These words were addressed to the Church of God, which is at Corinth, to use Paul's own words. "To them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints with all that in every piace call upon the hill they stood through it all, and at the upon the hill they stood through it all, and at the close, when I asked all to come forward that and ours." If we are Christians, these words have a direct reference to us. "And I, brethren, could a direct reference to us. "And I, brethren, could a direct reference to us. "And I, brethren, could a direct reference to us." And I, brethren, could a direct reference to us. "And I, brethren, could a direct reference to us." And I, brethren, could a direct reference to us. "And I, brethren, could a direct reference to us." And II was the before leaving for Porto Rico. Their large tent before leaving for Porto Rico. Their large tent would not hold one half of them, but away back upon the hill they stood through it all, and at the close, when I asked all to come forward that wanted to accept christ, there were almost two hundred men who came forward and crowded until a direct reference to us. "And I, brethren, could not speak unto you as unto spiritual, but unto carnal, for are ve not carnal?" There is the possibility of being sanctified in Christ Jesus and yet be carnal. Paul presents in this passage an antithesis: Carnal with the fish supreme and spiritual with fiesh as a basis.

CARNAL AND SPIRITUAL REALMS.

There are two realms in which a Christian may live; carnal, where one lives in the realm of the flesh in thought, desire and activity, and the other, where he lives in the realm of the spirit. We all recognize the carnality of gross and sensual people, but l am not sure that in God's sight the carnal life of the cultured man in the church is not worse than that of the man in the slums. The carnal life is the life occupied with the things of the flean. It may be seen in the ease and comfort which one takes. Ask yourself, "What is the impulse of my own life! Where have I been living? What is my motive in Where have I been living? What is my motive in everything that I do?" Music, art, refinement, all may be in the realm of the flesh. To that condition there is no high conception of God. There is no room for God there, while music and fine arts and culture are invading the religious realm and resulting in ritualism. If you want a cure for ritualism become spiritual.

RELIGION AND RITUALISM.

On my return trip from England on the Teutonic always do. The Church of England service was read by an Episcopal clergyman of this country. After he had finished reading the service he walked away without even pronouncing the benediction. Later I spoke to him about it, and he said 'n amazement: "A benediction without an altar? Impossible." That is an up-to-date incident. It happened last week. I did not get it out of a newspaper.

Mr. Moody-We'll put it in the newspapers now. Mr. Morgan (continuing)-An altar necessary for a Mr. Moody-We'll put it in the newspapers now.
Mr. Morgan (continuing)-An altar necessary for a
benediction? What is that but idolairy? Nor are
the free churches of our own land free from these
carnal ideas. There is ever there a bunner after
ornate singing. Carnality works out in envying.
strife, unrest, worry, ennul.
Mr. Moody-What is that?
Mr. Moogan-in the West End of London people
are suffering from ennul.

Mr. Morgan—In the West End are suffering from ennul. Mr. Morgan—Don't you know? Mr. Morgan—Don't you know? Mr. Morgan—That is French. Mr. Moody—Talk in English.

A DEFINITION OF ENNUL

Mr. Morgan-I will make it clear for you in a minute. In the West End of London they call it suffering from ennul; in the East End they call it despair, and the meaning is the same. It is lust We narrow the term lust to certain sins, but it goes through the whole realm of the flesh-hunger for food, hunger for culture. The whole business is carnal. The Corinthians were living where thou-

is carnal. The Corinthians were living where thousands of Christians are living to-day. They were born of the spirit, but not yielded to the spirit, and their sphere was still carnal. But why carnai? Three reasons may be given.

First—Ignorance. There may be an ignorance that is absolutely sinful. The writer to the Hebrews says: "Of whom we have many things to say, and hard to be uttered, seeing ye are dull of hearing. For when for the time ye ought to be teachers, ye have need that one teach you again which be the first principles of the oracles of God, and are become such as have need of milk and not of strong meat. For every one that useth milk is unskilful in the word of righteousness, for he is a habe. But strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, even those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and ce'll." (Hebrews v. 11-14.) The Christian has no right to be ignorant of what he ought to know. Paul says to the Ephesians. "Wherefore be ye not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is." (Ephesians, v. 17.)

IGNORANCE A SOURCE OF CARNAL LIFE.

There is such a thing as guilty ignorance, and that is one of the most prolific source of the carnal life. Paul says again. "For ye were sometimes darkness, but now are ye light in the Lord, walk as children of light. For the fruit of the spirit is in children of light. For the fruit of the spirit is in all goodness and righteousness and truth, proving what is acceptable unto the Lord. And have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. For it is a shame even to speak of those things which are done of them in secret. But all things that are reproved are made manifest by the light, for whatsoever dott make manifest is light. Wherefore, He saith, 'Awake, thou that sheepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thes light.' (Ephesians v. 8-14) It is not important that I rest, or work, or go back to England, but it is important that I should know what the will of God is, and obey that. The day has not gone by when God, directly,

RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

NORTHFIELD REMEMBERS THE SOLDISC.

NORTHFIELD REMEMBERS THE SOLDISC.

DIERS.

MORE THAN \$1.300 GIVEN TO SEND THE GOSPEL TO THE FRONT—CARNALITY AND SELF-EXAMINATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

East Northfield Mass. Aug. 7—Mr. Moody in in-

DISOBEDIENCE IN NEGLECT.

Disobedience is shown also in neglecting to do. 17). It is shown also in despising God "for God has not called us unto uncleanness, but unto holiness. not called us unto uncleanness, but unto holiness. He, therefore, that despiseth, despiseth not man, but God, who hath also given unto His Holy Spirit (II Thessaionians iv. 7-8. This is an awful condition, and yet prevalent, though not confessed. Third—The third reason for the carnal life is unbelief. The writer to the Hebrews uses these strong words: "So we see that they could not enter in because of unbelief." Do you suppose that this is a light matter? Let me read three verses from Paul's letter to the Galalians, chapter 5, verses 19 to 21, and leave them to your consideration without a word of comment. "Now the works of the flesh are manifest which are these. Adultry, fornication, uncleanness, lassiviousness, idolatry, witcheraft hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murmurs, drunkenness, tevellings and such like, of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time pest that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingoom of God."

Mr. MacGregor followed Mr. Morgan with an ear-

Mr. MacGregor followed Mr. Morgan with an ear nest sermed on relf-examination from the text "Ex-amine yourselves whether ye be in the faith; meeting on Round Top in the afternoon. Dr Tor rey spoke as usual on the Holy Spirit, and Dr T. S. Hamlin, of Washington, and Dr. A. C. Dixon, of New-York, spoke at Round Top at the twilight meeting, and Dr. C. I. Scoffeld, of East Northfield. preached at the evening service.

REPORTS FROM ARMY WORKERS.

A. P. Fitt, Mr. Moody's son-in-law, read several extracts from workers in the Army camps last evening. For obvious reasons the names of some of the writers and camps described are omitted, but the extracts are from letters received within a

They are given herewith.

We put 1,500 volumes on the transport Pennsylvania, taking the Montana regiment to the Enlighence last Tuesany, and 1,500 on the Rio Janeiro, sailing to-merrow with the South Dakota troops, and will place them with all the other regiments as they Fo. The men are eager for the books, and I doubt if any line of work could be of more service than thic, as they will have ample opportunity in a trip of seven thousand miles of an ocean voyage to read, meditate and digest. Would it be possible for you to send us Birler and Testaments. We are entirely out of them and base given away something tike ten thousand, and have exhausted the market. We now have fourteen tents in successful operation at Camp Merritt, and you know two of our young men have gone with the invading army to the Pollippines as representatives of the Chilian Commission.

tian Commission.

I think it may interest you and some of the brethren at Northfield to hear how much we appreciate the examples the work of Mr. Schiveren in this regiment he was with us on Monday evening, and I have never seen men so protoundly moved, or knew the preaching of the word to produce deeper conviction of sin than has been exidenced with periodial dealing with the men whom he induced that night, most of whom I believe to be genuinely converted.

Chaplain of the 188th Indiana Volunteers.

P. S. In civil life I am rector of St. Paul's Church, Protestant Episcopal Indianapolis.

We have put 1 202 books in neat library cases of comfort bags on board the Yale, the Harvard

EAGER TO HEAR THE WORD.

to Gospel messages. I have spent twelve ing converted on the camp grounds. being converted on the camp grounds. We know you are praying for us, and ask for a heartier co-operation in entarting the work. We need men and means for Bryan's regiment must now and expect God to meet the need through His people. Our meetings are still going on with the same great interest, and many souls are accepting Christ every day. We were again called upon this morning to multister to a dying boy at the hospital, but he has true Christian, and died vistoriously. As in Madager and I were leaving the hospital, one of the surgeous at headquarters called for us to come up to his tent, and said "We are the stokest men in this hospital. You must sing for us. We did, and seven or eight of the doctors stood around us. At the close tors stood around us. At the close bury, the surgeon in charge said "That meditale the gospel influences were with-chts park, this place would be well-crebie."

I wish you could have looked in upon the scene at

we could not reach all of them to take their hands in confession of Christ. After we had them lift their hearts to God in prayer, we stood with bowed heads, and I asked all who wanted to enter a solemn covenant to live for Christ to lift their right hands and answer "I do." It was a solemn but wint a blessed scene! Just in front of me stood a young man with a broken and contrite heart. As we closed he took my hand and said: "I am a minister's son, twenty-four years oid. I have been pleaded with many times to take this step, but I have never done so before." We could scarcely get away from them. They wanted to talk with us about Christ and the Christian life. Our ministry grows sweeter in the hospitals every day. My brother and I sang about twenty pieces this morning in the various wards. We stood in front of one cot and sang "Saved by Grace" to a dying man of the 1st Maine. Only a few hours of life was left to him. We tried to point him to Christ, but he could only whisper a faint response, and we knew not the state of his soul.

We continue on your plan of visiting hospitals in the morning and preaching all over the camp at night. The tendency to typhoid fever is growing more marked. Cases multiply and are severe. It is distressing to see so much suffering. But our visits are encouraged by the surgeons and Joyfully welcomed by the men. Oh, what a privilege! But along with this, I must tell you of the dark side. It continues to be as black as midnight. The drunkenness diminishes as the mony of the rang falls, but the immoral women continue to swarfs over the camp. It is as Sodom in her day of sin. The very air is polluted by them. I am trying to have the congregations in the neighboring city send in a largely signed petition. I called on General — and told him the horrible facts which I would not dare put down on paper. He listened attentively and admitted all my conclusions, but seemed wholly undecided Dr. —, of Pennsylvania, surgeon of one of the brigades, tells me that has ordered the discharge of every man in that command who shows signs of shameful discase. About twenty have been detected and sent home. their hearts to God in prayer, we stood with bowed heads, and I asked all who wanted to enter

PATHETIC INCIDENT IN CAMP. One of Major Whittle's experiences was as fol-

One of Major Waitle's experiences was as follows:

We spend our forenoons going to the hospitals There are about one thousand men at Chickamanga in the various hospitals, sick with malarial fever and typhoid fever, and every day God brings us to the bedside of some hunary, thirsty, dying soldier boy. One of our men of the First Division was at the hospital where a new surgeon had come, and some of these that have entered upon the service for the first time are a little strict in their discipline about allowing soldiers to be visited. He asked the surgeon, "May I go in and see the sick? Is there any good I can do?" "For God's sake, yes." he said. "so with that woman. She has just arrived from the North, and I can't bear to tell her that her boy won't recognize her. He is dying. He won't live five minutes. Go in with her." So he went in and stood by the cot, where this soldier boy was breathing his last. The boy could not recognize his mother. And this mother, a woman dressed in black, stood there at the foot of the cot watching the last breath of her dying bey. And when at last his soul had gone she turned back the sheet that had covered him, and there, upon his army shirt, was a badge of the Epworth League that he belonged to. He had had it transferred from his soldier cont to his shirt, having told his nurse that he wanted to wear that badge when he was dying. And as the mother looked upon it she burst into tears, and the whole tent of sick soldiers and doctors and nurses sobbed with her, the mother looking upon her dead boy. What a privilege it was for that delegate to tell that mother. "I was in here yesterday, and I talked with your boy. I had been talking with this man here about being a Christian, and he wasn't a Christian. Your boy overheard! I, and when I came to his side he said. "Oh, dear me; how can that man get along without Jesus?" I said to him. "And are you a Christian, and he wasn't a Christian. Your boy overheard!, in the how can that man get along without Jesus?" I said to him. "And are you a

BATTALION TO GO TO POMPTON LAKES. The 3d Battalion of the 3d New-Jersey Volunteers will leave Fort Hancock to-day for Pompton Lakes. will leave Fort Hancock to-day for Pompton Lakes.
The men go to the Erie station, in Jersey City, on
the steamboats General Meigs and Mary Gordon.
Bids were opened in the Quartermaster's Department, in the Army Building, yesterday for printing
40,000 soldiers discharges. To-day bids will be
opened for 75,000 soldiers' regulation overcoats.

Manamagers Sideboards

ONE of the items of the Furniture sale, and rather an important one. We show 100 styles in these and there isn't a bad one in the lot.

There are sideboards,—and sideboards. There isn't a branch of furniture designing in which the



manufacturer (if he likes) can play more tricks, than in these, know the false ones,—the doors that do not open, or, if open, refuse to stay closed:-the shaky shelves,-the mirror that distorts you beyond recognition,—the kind that will not stand evenly, wedge the legs as you may.

You'll not find them here.

Some of these prices are very low, but they are marked on good furniture. There is nothing else in SIDEBOARDS-100 styles, \$10 to \$250

At \$10-Of oak; top 20x40 in ; 6 ft. 6 in. high; fancy shaped mirror 16x28 in ; base divided into drawer and cupboard compartments; cast brass trimmings.

At \$14-Of eak; shaped top 22x48 in.; 6 ft 6 in. high; bevel mirror 18x30 in.; carved top and base; base divided into drawer and cupboard compart-

A: \$16-Of oak; shaped top 24x48 in ; 6 ft 2 in. high; French bevel mirror 18x82 in ; swell top drawer; cast brass handles; carved top and front. st \$21-Of quartered oak; serpentine top drawers; oval French bevel mirror; 18x40 in., base divided

into drawer and cupboard compartments.

At \$25—Of quartered oak; shaped top 22x48 in; 6 ft 10 in high; four fancy shaped French bevel mirrors, one 18x21, two 8x19, and one 10x34 in ; well top drawers. At \$25-Of mahogany; serpentine front; French bevel intror 14x36 in ; top 21x45 in ; cast biass trim-

mincs.
At \$27.50—Of quartered oak; cornice top; French
bevel mirror 18x40 in., carved top and front; base
divided into drawer and cupboard compartments.
At \$85—Of quartered oak; full swell front: top 24x60 in French bevel mirrors, 16x45 and 12x83 in ;

carved top.

SERVING TABLES—\$6.75 to \$80

At \$6.75—Of quartered oak, top 16x80 in ; one large drawer and shelf below; polished finish.

At \$10—Of quartered oak; top 17x36 in ; fluted legs; one large drawer and two shelves. At \$12-Of quartered oak; top 16x88 in ; swell front; one large drawer; fancy shaped legs.
t \$15-Of quartered oak; top 18x86 in; swell front; shelf below; eval French bevel mirror 10x18

At \$17-Of quartered oak; top 22x48 in in ; twisted or Flemish finish.

Fourth and fifth floors. Shoe Bargains OR, in practice, bargains for Children for buyers of children's shoes. A biggish lot of the spring heeled sort, made from a very good quality of tan kidskin. Most of them are laced, the kind that the active children like best. Some of them are buttoned, if you prefer that style. All are of the solid, enduring sort, the kind that lead you here whenever you want shoes, yet cause you to be an infrequent visitor. Good looking, too, and bargains beyond peradventure, for they are marked

One Dollar a Pair.

And some of the very small sizes (up to 101/2), at Ninety Cents. At the dollar price are sizes from 11 Misses to 415 Women's, in C. D and E widths,

Shoe Bargains for GETTING toward the Men and Women end of the men's shoes. Not even 18,000 pairs can stand such a selling long. There are still sizes enough, and a fair chance to pick from the Vici kid and willow calfskin sorts. Three dollar and four dollar shoes, you know, but all in tan, or russet, or chocolate. Yet those are just the colors you'd pick now from a whole storeful.

Women's shoes, at \$1.75 a pair, and they are \$3 values. Not very much more time on these, either.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street, for These Days

COOL-LOOKING hats for days like these, skill and finish that only comes of inborn talent, combined with a life-long training,

\$3 and \$4 Each.

The price is deceptive. You may think them cheap hats. See them, and you'll be discharged of that idea. They are conjured up at this time just to keep our workpeople here, and preserve our efficient organization. Their gain, ours, and yours especially. Second floor, Tenth street.

Good Stationery at 20c. a Box

THERE are one thousand boxes, each containing 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes. It's good paper, and you can choose from white and all the tints, as well as among all the sizes and shapes that are known this season. This grade of paper sells in some stores at 60c. a box. but 30c. is the lowest price we have known on it until now. Now it is-

20c. a Box.

muggy weather THE hotter the day, the and Gas Ranges more the gas range is appreciated, and when you add humidity to temperature and both go piling up toward the unendurable, you

WANAMAKER'S.

to connect in Brooklyn, Long Island City, and all save a corner of Manhattan. Ten Dollars to Forty-two Dollars, with

\$16 or \$18 as a fair average. A very good 3-burner gas stove for \$1.50 that was \$2.75. They are called "Hot Plates," but that title suggests only a small portion of their usefulness.

JOHN WANAMAKER Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE AT CAMP THOMAS HE ASSUMES COMMAND-SECRETARY ALGER TO

BE ASKED TO VISIT THE CAMP

Chattanooga, Tenn. Aug. 2 (Special).—Secretary Alger will be invited to visit Camp Thomas and Chickamauga Park. General Henry V. Boynton, president of the Park Commission, and the Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga are arranging to send a delegation to Washington at once and urge Secretary Algor to come. So many reports as to the unhealthfulness of the camp have been received by the War Department and published throughout the country that General Boynton wants Secretary

Alger to come and see for himself.

General J. C. Breckinridge arrived to-day. He immediately assumed command, and relieved Briggadier-General Royal T. Frank, who had the honor of being commander at Chickamauga for one day General Breckinridge did not issue any new orders to-day. He was accompanied to camp by his aids. Captain J. T. Dickman, of the 8th United States Cavalry: Lieutenant S. M. Foote, of the 8th United States Artillery, and Lieutenant Desha Breckin-ridge, of the 3d United States Volunteer Engineers. It is known at the Park that several additional authority that the three regiments which are the Indiana, 5th Illinois and 1st Vermont General Wade's provisional army corps will not all be drawn from Camp Thomas, but from the several camps throughout the South. This corps will be composed of fifteen regiments, and will consist of the flower of the army as now constituted at home. The regiments that are left out of this

corps will have a chance to do garrison duty for a year or so after the war is over. An officer who has just returned from Washing-ton said this morning that no more Northern troops would be cent from the various State encampments to Chickamaliga Ine reason for this was on account of the great likelihood of peace, and if the peace negotiations should fall through these second-call men would take part in the general attack upon Havana in October It was the purpose of the Secretary of War, he said to keep these second-call men in Northern camps during the summer and, if the war continues to bring the summer and, if the war continues to bring the summer and, if the war continues to bring the summer and, if the war continues to bring the summer and, if the war continues to bring the summer and, if the war continues to bring the summer and, if the war continues to bring the summer and, if the war continues to bring or the regiments and the all vision drilling. About two weeks would be enough the new York camp, after the summer's experience in Northern camps, before marching on to Havana. The New-York and lows skinal corps left camp Thomas this morning. They were in heavy marching order, and carried the regulation outh. The New York carps was in command of Capitain Lyman. There were about one hundred men in the two corps. The men had an advance guard, a rear guard, and threw out flankers, as though marching through an enemy's country. The corps marched to the dish New-York marrowly energed death by a court-martial sentence to-day, a general court-martial order in his case was posted. He is sentenced to be dishourcably discharged from the service, to forfeit all nay due him, and to was on account of the great likelihood of peace. He is sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the zervice, to forfeit all ray due him, and to serve two years at hard is bor in prison in Barraceas Barracks, Florida. The charge against Lyon is striking Captain Donald, of Company F. some weeks ago. The extreme sentence in a case like this is death, and officers consider that Lyons get off easily.

off early
Major Osgood, chief of commissary at Camp
Thomas, started for Santiago to-day. Private
George Reardon, of the 9th New-York died at the
Leiter Hospital to-day. Governor Shaw, of Iowa,
is expected in camp to-morrow.

GOVERNOR REVIEWS CONNECTICUT MEN.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR UNABLE TO BE PRESENT AS EXPECTED.

Camp Haven, Niantic, Conn. Aug 2 (Special-To-day, for the first time since this military rendezvous was established, Governor Lorin A. Cooke visited the camp and saw the Connecticut volunteers. Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, had accepted Colonel A. C. Tyler's invitation to visit the camp while the Governor was here, and several the British Embassy, who are with the Ambassa-dor at New-London, and their wives, were expected in the party. This morning, however, Str Julian sent a message stating that owing to pressing official business he would be unable to come. column posts, claw feet; swell top drawer; antique This was a great disappointment to Colonel Tyles and the other officers and the men, who had p pared to show off to the best advantage in the presence of the distinguished diplomat and his assistants. Sir Julian promises to make a visit &

> The Governor came, however, with all his staff, including Quartermaster-General Sears N. Van Keuren, Surgeon-General Albert W. Phillip, Com-missary-General Albert P. Day and Paymaster-General John F. Carpenter. The aids accompanying the Governor were Colonel Clayton H. Case, Colonel Charles W. Pickett, Colonel William B. McCray, Colonel W. T. F. Landers, Assistant Adjutant-General: Colonel Henry Morgan, As-sistant Quartermaster-General, and Major John Milton Tompson, United States Army, inspector of

> military forces The Governor and his staff arrived at Niantle at 12.53 p. m. from Saybrook Point, where they had dined at the Pease House. The staff officers reported to Adjutant-General George Haven, at the Morton House, Niantic. All were in full uniform. The 3d Battalion of the 3d Regiment, under command of Major Fitch, escorted the visiting party from the Morton House to the camp grounds guests were in carriages, and as they entered the gate the Governor's salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Hotchkiss field pieces by members of Light Pattery A. Several thousand visitors had gathered on the outskirts of the parade grounds. They came from all over the State. The day was

> the can beating down upon the parade grounds made it like a hot oven.
>
> Shortly after 2:30 the 3d Regiment, preceded by the new regimental band, came out on the fold.

the new regimental band, came out on the field with Colonel Tyler in command. Battery C. Heavy Artillery, Captain F. G. Beach, followed Battery A. Light Artillery, Captain B. S. Hones, brought up the left of the line. The regiment and batteries brought up in parade formation, and Colonel Tyler formally presented the command to Governor Cooke, who reviewed the solders as they marched by, saluting the flag.

Every man in camp had made special preparation for this event, and the lines looked spick and span. The heat was so intense that the surgeons had made extra preparations for cases of prostration, but fortunately all the men stood the order without dropping. The spectators greeted the marching of Battery C with loud applause. These men have had the small-arm dril for only two weeks, but they are accounted the best-drilled command in camp.

After the review Governor Cooke and his staff were entertained at Colonel Tyler's headquarter. Among other visitors were former Quartermaster. General L. A. Dickinson and Captain F. J. Breckbill and Lleutenant William Bassely, of Battery B. Connecticut Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Griswold.

Notwithstanding the peace negotiations, it is the consequence of the content between the set all the trops.

Connecticut Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Griswold.

Notwithstanding the peace negotiations, it is the general opinion at Camp Haven that all the troops will go away from here by the end of the week. Senator Hawley has promised Adjutant-General Haven that all the commands now here will be sent south within that period. The probable destination of the men is Brunswick. Ga., though it is understood that Congressman Sperry has practically succeeded in getting an assignment for Battery Crothologic as a part of the gentless of the Sandwich Islands.

Three hundred and sixty Springfield rifles were received yesterday for the 3d Regiment, and today at review every man in the command, for the first time, carried a rifle. All the troops are now completely equipped for field service.

Private Edward H. Funk of Battery C. who was taken to the Government Hospital for the Insane, near Washington, D. C., last night, appears on the enlistment papers as a resident of Hudson, N. J. He is twenty-three years old. Beyond this nothing is known of him. He has been in the guardhouse for the last six weeks on account of insubordination. A few days ago he became violently insane, and now the surgeons think his insubordination was due to insanity.

FOR FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENT. Major Nathan S. Jarvis, who is in charge of the

work of enlisting men for the Hospital Corps, yes-terday caused the ariest of George O. Hamilton for fraudulent enlistment. Hamilton, who lives at No. 127 Tenth-st. Brooklyn, represented himself to be treasure the gas range like a jewel of price, or a good cook.

We sell the ranges.—a hundred sorts.

They cost little to buy, and nothing at all